

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Your Friends

By Walter E. Myer

THE wise man judges his friends, not by their highest or lowest points, but by their average levels of conduct. If one expects his associates to live up to their best moments every hour of every day, he will meet with disappointments every time he turns around. One who forsakes a comrade because of an occasional unworthy act will soon find that he hasn't a friend in the world. There are traces of nobility in all of us, yet each of us sinks at times to the petty and ignoble.

That is true of you; it is true of your friends. Among the people whom you know, you will find no one who meets your reasonable expectations on every occasion. You will find a number who, by and large and in the long run, suit you very well. As they go along one day after another, you will find them honorable and likable. They are naturally the ones to whom you will turn for companionship.

But someday one of these friends will slip. He will do something that you do not approve. He will descend to something foolish or unworthy; at least so it will seem to you. This will constitute a crisis in the relationship. If you are shortsighted, you may act as if this slip, this deviation from his usual course, represented his true character. You will cut him cold.

That is what many people do. They are faulty in vision. They act as if the present moment were all eternity. If a friend disappoints them at this moment, they forget the long past; the days and years of true friendship and affection. They are unmindful of the future and of what it may mean to them and their friends. They do not like the immediate act, so they sever the ties of friendship.

The wise man and the true friend looks backward and forward. "I do not like what my friend has done," he says. "If he were at all times as he is today, I would not enjoy my association with him. But he has not always been like this. He had qualities that I liked yesterday and last year and the year before that."



Walter E. Myer

"No man's whole character and personality are revealed in a single act or in a single day. Each personality is very complex. If I am really to know my friend, I must see him as he is day after day and year after year. As I look at him in that way, I find him acceptable. His average performance is good."

"Hence I will stand by him. I will preserve the friendship, not because I endorse his every act, not because he is one hundred per cent worthy, but because, on the whole, I find him a suitable companion."

By such reasonable judgments alone can we travel the highways of life, sustained along the road by friendships which endure.

You have a right to expect a high quality of character and conduct among your friends. But don't expect perfection. Be fair, tolerant, and broadminded. That is the only way to keep friends.



THE NETHERLANDS, one of our friendliest allies in Europe, is getting U. S. aid for repairing damage caused by floods after dikes broke last month

## Holland Fights Back

Dutch Plan Stronger Defenses Against Restless North Sea to Avoid Repetition of Last Month's Flood Disaster

NOT even the North Sea, one of the world's most restless bodies of water, can really beat the Dutch. For hundreds of years, the North Sea and the Netherlands have fought each other, and the Dutch have no thought of giving up their battle at this point.

But Holland is still badly shaken from its recent attack by the sea—the worst in many centuries. Roaring winds combined forces with the sea and cut deep holes in the protecting dikes along the Dutch coast. Water thundered through the gaps and flooded more than one sixth of the Netherlands.

Though the fury of the North Sea also hit England and Belgium, it was Holland that bore the brunt of the storm. Since the Dutch have wrested much of their land from the sea by building dikes farther and farther out into the water, about a third of the land's 13,000 square miles of territory lies below sea level.

From these areas, rain cannot, of course, flow away. It drains into ditches, and windmill pumps lift it into small canals. Other pumps, powered by wind, electricity, or steam, then raise the water to large canals that are high enough to dump it into the sea beyond the dikes.

This system works well so long as the dikes hold back the turbulent sea. The dikes are built of earth and stone, and many of them are about 80 feet thick. They rise some 20 feet above the water level of the sea.

Though the dikes are strong, they were not all strong enough to hold back the great storm of last month. Some of the walls crumbled under the furious pounding of the sea, and the angry waters poured into villages and across farm lands.

Rescue work started at once. The Dutch put a fleet of about 2,000 small boats into action. American bombers stationed in near-by Germany dropped rubber life rafts, and U. S. helicopters saved numerous flood victims from almost certain death.

When the disaster struck, everyone joined to help the victims. How the young people took part is told vividly in a letter to THE AMERICAN OBSERVER by Miss Maurine Baker, an American who is now teaching in the Dutch city of Haarlem. Miss Baker writes:

"The disaster hit on Saturday night and Sunday. There was no school on Monday. The older boys worked filling sand bags and on the dikes. The younger boys and girls gathered

(Concluded on page 2)

## Price Situation Worries Farmers

Declining Agricultural Incomes also Disturb Congress and the Administration

ABOUT a sixth of our nation's people live on farms. Since they make up one of America's largest economic groups, their welfare is highly important to the prosperity of this country as a whole.

Leaders in the Eisenhower administration and the new Congress are therefore giving much attention to agricultural policies. In his first message to Congress, and later at his first White House news conference, President Eisenhower devoted a great deal of time to farm issues. Ezra Benson, Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, is also at work on these difficult matters.

Farm problems are always in the news to some extent, but just now they seem to be attracting far more notice than usual. Prices of grain, livestock, and other agricultural products are receiving special attention.

Why are agricultural prices in the spotlight?

Because they are falling. Their decline is causing considerable worry, not only among farmers, but also among tractor dealers and numerous others whose prosperity depends upon what the farmers spend.

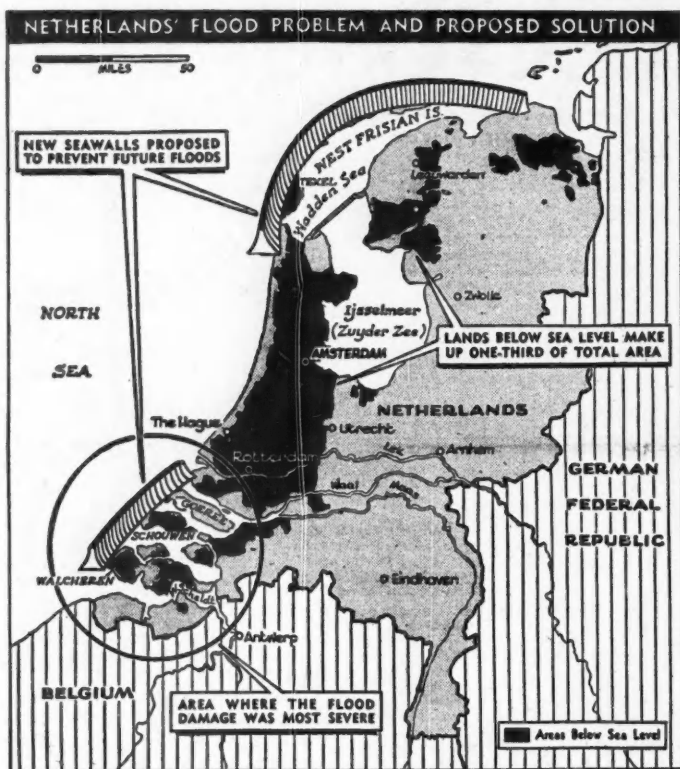
After the Korean war began in the summer of 1950, farm prices started upward. Prices of most farm products reached their "post-Korea" peaks sometime during 1951. Since then they have, in general, dropped.

Their fall has been fairly moderate in some cases. Wheat, selling for about \$2.20 per bushel at the end of 1951, was still above the \$2.00 mark by the beginning of 1953. Corn dropped a little more sharply—from about \$1.75 per bushel last August to below \$1.50 this January. Cotton fell from around 40 cents a pound, as

(Concluded on page 6)



AN INCREASING effort is being put forth to make farm life more interesting for young people.



THE DUTCH are talking about sea walls to guard against future floods. The walls would give new protection to more than 500 miles of coastline.

## Courageous Holland

(Concluded from page 1)

clothes, blankets, furniture, bedding, baby carriages, kerosene stoves, dishes, and many other things.

"The youngsters came on their bicycles with huge bundles to the school. One room was used for children's clothes, another for shoes, another for bedding, and so on. Some used three-wheeled carts such as Dutch tradesmen use—a bicycle with the front wheel replaced by a two-wheeled push cart.

"The same day the school began to raise money. This school has only about 550 pupils but they raised 3,000 guilders—about \$750. It comes from salaries where a guilder represents almost a dollar in purchasing power."

About 1,400 people lost their lives, and more than 65,000 Dutch citizens lost their homes. It will take many months to undo the material damage that the storm did in five days. After closing the dikes and pumping out the water, the Dutch must spend at least a year getting the salt from the soil.

Engineers are now considering building a chain of concrete walls along open coast where there are few dikes. The walls would hold back storm-driven waters, which, in last month's flood, rushed up the mouths of rivers and flooded miles of coastal areas. If built, the walls will protect some 500 miles of coastline.

But the Dutch intend to go on conquering farm land from their ancient enemy. For some years now, they have been pumping water out of their big inland sea, IJssel Lake, also called the Zuyder Zee. Trucks and horse-drawn carts have been dumping tons of dirt and gravel into the lake to push back the water. The IJssel Lake project, when completed, will give the Dutch an additional 600,000 acres of crop land.

The recent flood is the latest of a series of setbacks that the Netherlands has suffered in the past 15 years.

During that period the Dutch have undergone trials which might have licked a people less courageous than the sturdy natives of the Netherlands.

Although Holland is only a bit larger than the state of Maryland, she ranked—up to the time of World War II—as one of the world's richest nations. Exploration and colonization in the 16th century laid the groundwork for this wealth.

About 1595, the Dutch occupied the fabulously wealthy East Indies—the "spice islands" which Columbus was seeking when he found the new world. The products of these islands helped swell the Dutch wealth. Before World War II, the islands produced about a third of the world's rubber, a third of its copra, a fourth of its tin, most of its quinine, and great quantities of

petroleum, sugar, spices, tobacco, and tropical woods.

When World War II started, the Dutch hoped to remain neutral as they had done in the global conflict of 1914-18. That hope was lost when German troops invaded the country in 1940. A few days later the small Dutch army was forced to lay down its arms. A government-in-exile was set up in London.

Soon after Japan entered the world conflict, she seized the Dutch Indies, lying off Southeast Asia. The wealth that had flowed for so many years into the Netherlands from her rich Asiatic possessions abruptly ceased. Moreover, when the war ended and the Dutch prepared to move back into the Indies, the natives of the Indies demanded their freedom and fought the returning Dutch.

Eventually the Dutch agreed to the establishment of an independent state, called Indonesia. The new country became a partner under the Dutch crown. It has about the same relationship with the Netherlands that Canada has with Great Britain. Thus, trade ties are continued, but the wealth which once flowed into the Netherlands has been greatly reduced.

Meanwhile, the Dutch were faced with tremendous postwar problems at home. Considerable fighting had taken place as the Germans were driven from the Netherlands. Almost 300,000 homes were damaged during the war. Some areas had been flooded by the Germans, while allied bombing in other regions had broken dikes and let the waters through. Railroads and highways were in bad shape.

But the Dutch buckled down with a will to the task of reconstruction. They joined in the European Recovery Program, and we helped them with gifts and loans. Factories, railroads, and highways were rebuilt. Today the Dutch economy is thriving once more. Despite the flood, the Dutch do not intend to ask our government for any help this year. However, many U. S. citizens have, on their own, contributed funds for flood relief.

In making its way in today's world, the Netherlands is counting heavily on what has been called "Holland's chief resource"—the Dutch people. They are intelligent, well educated, hard working, and healthy.

The Dutch people have the world's longest life expectancy, averaging 69½ years for men and 71½ years for women. The 1951 death rate was the

world's lowest. Statistics show that there are more young people in Holland than anywhere else in Western Europe. Persons under 20 years old make up about 37 per cent of the total population of more than 10 million.

The Dutch have to import most of the raw materials they use. However, they do have a number of good coal mines where the production is the highest per man-hour in Western Europe. The country has large salt mines, and an oil field is now being developed in eastern Holland. Its output supplies about one third of the oil which the Dutch use.

About 40 per cent of the people in the Netherlands are employed in factories or in other industrial jobs. Most are in processing industries in which raw materials imported from other lands are turned into finished products.

Many electrical products are made in Holland. Among the high-grade equipment turned out by the Dutch are dynamos, generators, X-ray tubes, and radio sets. There is a thriving chemical industry, too, and a wide variety of metal products are manufactured.

Though Holland's farms are small, they are intensively cultivated. Vegetables, fruits, bacon, butter, and eggs are sold to other countries. Edam, a tasty Dutch cheese, is known almost everywhere. Rich chocolate candy from Holland is sold in many lands. Sale of flowers and bulbs to other countries earns money for the Netherlands.

### Big Trading Nation

Holland's position has made her a big trading nation. She lies on the North Sea and at the mouth of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt Rivers—three of Europe's busiest waterways. As a result, the country is a world trading center for goods ranging from cereals and cotton to coffee and diamonds. It is also one of the world's biggest builders of ships.

Holland is a staunchly democratic land. The ruler is Queen Juliana, but the real power of government is in the hands of the cabinet and legislature. One house of the legislature is chosen by direct popular vote, while the other house is selected by provincial councils. However, the Queen, who stands for unity and is above party strife, is held in the highest regard by the Dutch people.

No country has cooperated more wholeheartedly than the Netherlands in working for European unity. In 1948 the Dutch set up a customs union with Belgium and Luxembourg. Under the agreement, the three small nations lowered tariffs and cut down trade barriers. For trading purposes, the three—in effect—became a single country. Recently the Dutch have been urging that other Western European countries join in promoting trade by eliminating tariff barriers.

The Dutch are also cooperating with their neighbors and with the United States and Canada in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Military service is compulsory for all young men in Holland. The Netherlands has pledged five infantry divisions to support NATO, the international organization to ward off Soviet aggression.

The courageous way in which the Dutch are meeting their problems indicates they will play a major role in Europe in the critical years ahead. Certainly it is going to take more than a flood disaster to stop progress in the Netherlands.



AN ARMAMENTS FACTORY in the Netherlands turns out hand grenades needed for the defense of Western Europe by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization



## Readers Say—

As a German exchange student, I was very much interested in your article about my home country. Germany and the United States must work together closely in the defense of freedom and democratic institutions. The two countries should become good friends.

One way in which the United States can show its friendship to Germany is to release from jail some of the military men who were imprisoned after World War II. It is true that these men committed acts that should not have been done. But the German man in the street would look upon the freeing of these ex-soldiers as a true gesture of friendship. It would be much more valuable in cementing close U. S.-German ties than years of diplomatic negotiations.

JOHN ELLENBERGER,  
Coldwater, Michigan

★

A reader recently said we should spend money on our schools at home before providing aid to other nations. Actually, we already have the world's best educational system. But what about other countries? What kind of schools do children in India or Africa have? Let's remember that people in other parts of the globe are a thousand times worse off than we are, and the humanitarian thing for us to do is to help them.

GRACE LODGE SHARP,  
Elkton, Maryland

★

I have noticed a number of letters in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER praising our country's aid to foreign lands. I wonder if those who support overseas assistance really know what the results of these programs are. People abroad resent the idea that they are getting charity from us. We are making enemies, not friends, through our aid programs.

ROBERT H. CLARKE,  
Glen Ellyn, Indiana

★

I enjoy reading the editorials written by Walter E. Myer. I particularly liked the one entitled "There Are Many," which dealt with choosing one's life's work. Our school has career day every two years in which we study various types of jobs open to us. I agree with Mr. Myer when he says there are many to choose from.

BETTY-JO BUSHNETT,  
Yantic, Connecticut



The entire student body of our school wants to tell you how much we like THE AMERICAN OBSERVER. We learn a great deal from it on world and domestic issues of the day.

BENNIE MARTIN GARCIA,  
Raton, New Mexico

★

I agree with the Democratic lawmakers who want to do away with the poll tax. I feel it is wrong for anyone to have to pay a tax in order to vote.

DRUCELLA COONEY,  
Lovelock, Nevada

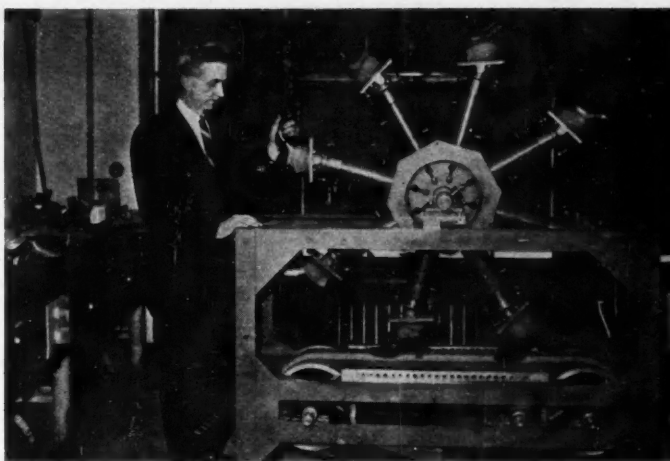
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We should all help Holland get back on its feet after its great floods. Every American sympathizes with the brave Dutch and the way they have been fighting back invasions of foreign armies as well as the sea for many years.

GAIL CHRISTENSON,  
Chappaqua, New York

★

(Address your letters to this column to Readers Say—, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. If your first letter or two is not published, we hope you will keep on writing, as one is certain to be used eventually.)



THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, a branch of the Department of Commerce, tests goods for quality and durability. Here, a number of shoes are being tested.

## SERVING THE NATION

### "Businessman's Department"

*This is the seventh in a series of special features on important government offices and the men and women who run them. This week's article deals with the Department of Commerce and Secretary Sinclair Weeks.*

Sinclair Weeks is a "New England Yankee" who does a thorough job on every task that comes before him as Secretary of Commerce. Born 59 years ago in Newton, Massachusetts, he learned to practice thrift and hard work at an early age. The son of a well-to-do banker and public official, Weeks often spent his spare time doing farm chores at the old family farm in New Hampshire.

After graduating from Harvard University, he served with the famous 26th, or Yankee, Division during World War I. At war's end, he took a job as messenger in a Boston bank which his father had helped found.

But banking did not appeal to Weeks. He decided to go into manufacturing, and bought an interest in a company making silver products, and another firm that made clothes fasteners. In time, he had a hand in managing the affairs of a half dozen or more industrial firms.

Though Sinclair Weeks did not follow in his father's footsteps as a banker, he had the elder Weeks' interest in public service. His father served in the U. S. Senate for a time, and was Secretary of War under Presidents Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge.

Young Weeks became mayor of Newton when he was 36 years old, and he served briefly as senator from his state in 1944. He was temporarily appointed to the Senate by the then governor of Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall.

Sometimes known as the "Businessman's Agency," the Department headed by Weeks was set up as a separate office in 1913. Its chief duties are to encourage and assist foreign and domestic trade and business development. But the agency also performs a great variety of services which benefit everyone, whether or not he is a businessman.

All told, Secretary Weeks supervises the work of some 18 or more important offices and over 55,000 workers. He has five top-flight assistants—two with the rank of Under Secretary

and three Assistant Secretaries—to help him with his duties.

The Bureau of the Census, one of the Department's major agencies, is frequently in the news. As Uncle Sam's chief fact-finding office, it keeps tabs on the nation's population changes, makes surveys on housing, farm activities, industrial growth, and foreign trade.

Another office, the Weather Bureau—tells us what kind of weather we may expect from day to day. It has observation stations scattered across the country and has some overseas outposts.

The federal government's program for helping states build highways is carried out by the Bureau of Public Roads. This Department of Commerce agency also does research work on road improvements, and collects data on the condition of our highways.

The National Bureau of Standards watches over and regulates our systems of weights and measures. In addition, it does scientific research work in many fields and it tests the worth of certain goods sold to the public.

The Commerce Department's Maritime Administration supervises shipping, and its Civil Aeronautics Administration directs non-military air traffic activities. Other agencies survey and chart America's coastal areas; supervise the use of the nation's scarce materials needed for defense production; and regulate the use of trade-marks and patents on new devices.



SINCLAIR WEEKS  
Secretary of Commerce

## Science News

FOR many years it has been suspected that some birds hibernate as do bears and other mammals, although this has never been definitely proved. A California biologist recently found that at least one bird—Nuttall's poorwill, a western cousin of the more common whippoorwill—does enter a state of hibernation for the winter months.

While on an expedition into the Chuckawalla mountains, near the southeast tip of California, the biologist found one of these birds comfortably passing the cold months holed up in a rock in the mountains. The bird first showed no signs of life and it was thought to be dead. Further investigation, however, revealed that it was alive.

For the next three winters the biologist returned to the poorwill's mountain hideout, and every year he found the bird in a state of hibernation. The bird's temperature was between 64 and 67 degrees as compared to 106 for an active bird, and its weight dropped slightly each week. No heart-



INDIAN RELICS IN NEW YORK CITY. Dr. Theodore Kazimiroff, dentist, and his son look over a part of their collection of arrowheads, stone knives, and other curios they've found in and around New York.

beat nor breath could be detected and no amount of handling, even a beam of light in the eye, could arouse the bird from its sleep until springtime. Then the poorwill was transformed into an active, singing bird.

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A building in Akron, Ohio, where zeppelins once were built, is now used as a testing ground for the latest type military and civilian parachutes. A system of cables is used to hoist the chutes to the 200-foot ceiling of the building. Once there, the chutes are released automatically by a central control mechanism. The chutes are then photographed in their downward flight by cameramen located on catwalks high on the sides of the building.

When completed, the exposures of the falling chutes made by the cameramen give the appearance of flying saucers in flight. Their purpose, however, is to aid experts in comparing flight path, stability, weight-carrying ability, and the characteristics that make a chute open easily. Until the huge structure was chosen for this testing, all previous parachute drop testing had been done from outdoor towers. The new building was chosen because it is the largest building in the world without interior support and is also free from wind currents.

# The Story of the Week

## Tax Story

The average American's income tax bill has increased tremendously over the years. The figures given below, taken from *The Washington Star*, show the amounts individuals have paid to Uncle Sam in taxes since 1913. They represent income taxes paid by families with two children in the \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$20,000 a year groups.

YEAR	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
1913.....	\$ 5	\$ 55	\$ 155
1916.....	10	110	310
1917.....	42	301	1,119
1918.....	84	503	2,878
1921.....	68	471	2,046
1922.....	68	376	1,586
1924.....	18	125	762
1926.....	14	97	566
1932.....	48	371	1,576
1934.....	30	300	1,394
1940.....	55	376	2,022
1941.....	208	764	4,092
1942.....	729	2,466	6,628
1944.....	630	2,080	6,320
1946.....	443	1,720	5,653
1948.....	350	1,187	3,609
1950.....	366	1,233	3,788
1951.....	428	1,421	4,202
1952.....	486	1,528	4,620

## The Shah and Mossadegh

What important long-range consequences, if any, will result from the dispute between the Iranian followers of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, on the one hand, and Mohammed Mossadegh on the other? Russia and the western powers would both like to know the answer to this question.

Mossadegh, who first became premier in his country in April, 1951, and the Shah differ chiefly on two points: (1) The way in which the British-Iranian oil conflict has been handled; (2) land reform in Iran.



**IT'S GOLD!** Each brick weighs about 28 pounds and is worth \$14,000. The Treasury Department is now making a new check of the gold our nation keeps in seven storage centers. The check should show about 1½ million bricks worth a total of 23 billion dollars.

The Shah is reported to feel that further attempts should have been made to reach an understanding with the British before a complete break was effected. Mossadegh bitterly disagrees with this point of view, and he also thinks that the Shah wants to act too quickly in the matter of dividing the ownership of Iran's land among a greater number of people.

Actually, the Shah, like the British monarch, is not supposed to take an active part in making government decisions. He is now considered to be a symbol rather than a real ruler.

In this case, though, the Shah appears to have considerable support



**AN UNUSUAL NEW BRIDGE** outside Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. A French company built it, using only 2½ per cent steel and 97½ per cent concrete. A special process makes the bridge less costly than types using more steel. The bridge runs 1,030 feet, with a 500-foot span 220 feet above a stream.

among the people, and he may be able to gain victory for his ideas. Mossadegh's supporters contend that progress in the direction of democratic government will be dealt a severe blow if the Shah's wishes prevail over those of the nation's parliament.

Whether or not the final outcome of this dispute will change Iran's relations with Russia and the western powers cannot be foretold at present. In fact, whatever immediate arrangements are made to calm the troubled waters, uncertainty and added strife may plague Iran for some time.

It is to be hoped that this will not be the case, for the longer that unrest continues, the easier it may be for communist groups to seize control of the government.

## Trade Debate

On Capitol Hill, in the offices of business leaders, and in communities across the nation, a big topic of discussion just now is Uncle Sam's trade policies. A lively debate on our trade restrictions was touched off a short time ago when automobile manufacturer Henry Ford II said we should do away with tariffs, or taxes on imports, altogether. "We ought to meet foreign competition in the market place, not in the halls of tariff commissions," he declared.

Mr. Ford and those who agree with his view argue this way:

"We must allow other free countries to take a fair crack at the American markets by junking existing trade restrictions. That is the only way in which our overseas friends will be able to sell enough goods to get back on their feet economically. The more they can sell to us, the more they can buy from us! As it is now, we are giving them the money which they need to purchase essential U. S. products. Why not let them earn the money by selling more of their goods to us?"

Those who take the other side on the tariff question have this to say:

"If we tear down all existing trade barriers, our markets will be flooded

with foreign goods. It isn't fair to American manufacturers and workers to open up our doors to low-priced articles made by people whose pay scale, as a rule, is much lower than ours. Perhaps some reductions in tariff rates can be made in time, but we ought to study carefully the results of proposed import tax cuts before taking action on this matter. Moreover, we should not reduce our tariffs unless other nations lower theirs."

## Dutch Queen

A visitor to the Netherlands cannot go far without hearing the Dutch praise their Queen. Holland's people proudly tell how Queen Juliana was at their side when last month's floods wrecked part of the low-lying land. She visited flood victims to comfort them, and sent packages of her own clothing to those in need.

Juliana was born 44 years ago, the only daughter of Queen Wilhelmina.

As a princess, Juliana was treated like any other Dutch girl. And, when she went to college, she temporarily changed her name so that she wouldn't be given special favors.

In 1937, Juliana married Prince Bernhard of Germany. Adolph Hitler, who at that time ruled Germany, hoped the marriage would lead to a Dutch-German partnership. But neither Bernhard nor the freedom-loving Dutch would have anything to do with Hitler's Germany. After World War II broke out, Prince Bernhard fought at the side of Dutch troops in an unsuccessful effort to keep Hitler's armies from overrunning the Netherlands.

Three years after the war ended, Juliana's mother, who had ruled for 50 years, decided to retire from public life. Juliana then took up the royal duties. In the difficult postwar years, the new queen encouraged her people to rebuild their war-shattered land, just as she is now leading them in the struggle to repair the flood damage to the tiny nation.

## Study of Our Liberties

How can the menace of communism in the U. S. best be met? Is there a threat to our freedoms from another side—from those who seek to destroy communism by using reckless methods? Do we have dangerous restrictions on freedom of thought in our schools?

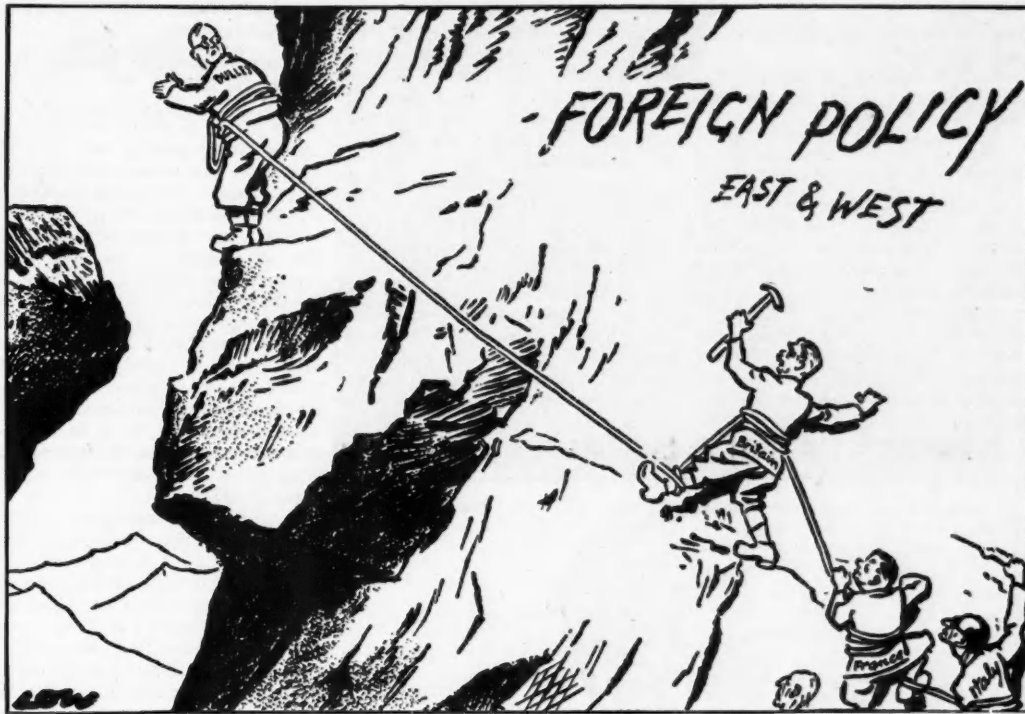
These are only a few of the many questions that a special research body, called the Fund for the Republic, hopes to answer in the months ahead. The research group is headed by Paul Hoffman, of the Studebaker Corporation, and includes other prominent businessmen, lawyers, and newspapermen. The project was launched by the Ford Foundation—one of the nation's largest philanthropic groups—which set aside 15 million dollars for this purpose.

The directors of the Fund for the Republic agree that the biggest threat to our freedoms comes from communism and communist influence. But, they add, there is "grave danger to civil liberties in methods that may be



**LIEUTENANT GENERAL MAXWELL TAYLOR** inspects South Korean troops. General Taylor succeeded General James Van Fleet as commander of United States and all other United Nations troops fighting the communists in Korea.





"NO MORE SURPRISES, PLEASE!" That's a view of the British. They are worried because we ended our naval blockade of Formosa Island off the coast of Red China.

The British fear that the anti-communist Chinese on Formosa will raid Red China and widen the war in the Far East. Britain wants us to go more slowly in foreign policy.

used to meet this threat." The study group hopes to work out proposals whereby the danger of communism can be rooted out without loss of our basic liberties.

### Fewer Trips

A newsman who reports on Capitol Hill affairs once said in a joking way, "Every spring, congressmen start thinking about taking a trip abroad." Actually, more than 300 lawmakers went on special missions to other lands over the past two years. Their trips cost the taxpayers an estimated  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars.

Of course, most of the traveling congressmen go on fact-finding and inspection tours to get information needed to help them in their legislative work. But the House of Representatives now wants to make certain that none of its members go abroad just for the sake of taking a pleasure trip.

The House Rules Committee, which handles such matters, says it will approve foreign travel funds only for members of the Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, and Insular Affairs Committees. These groups, House leaders point out, have the greatest need for gaining first-hand information on overseas activities.

### World Glimpses

Austria's voters are not afraid to show that they dislike communism even though the Soviets occupy part of their country. (British, French, and American troops occupy other sections of Austria.) Recently, in the little land's third election since the end of World War II, the People's and the Socialist Parties together won 147 seats of the country's 165-member legislature. Both of the winning parties are staunch foes of communism. Meanwhile, the Reds won only 4 seats. That is one seat less than they had before the latest elections.

India is opening the first part of her new 140-million-dollar irrigation and electric power system this month. When the entire project is finished, it will supply water to irrigate over a million acres of dry land, and put into operation the largest electric power plant ever built in this part of the globe. American and Indian engineers are working hand in hand on the project, and they hope to complete it by the end of this year.

### Girl Scouts

Next Thursday, the nation's Girl Scouts will celebrate their organization's 41st year of activity in the U. S. The first troop was organized March

12, 1912, in Savannah, Georgia, by Mrs. Juliette Lowe.

With "Be Prepared" as their motto, the Scouts learn how to become good citizens. They help out in hospitals, gather food for the needy, make Braille books for the blind, and take part in many other activities. But they mix fun with their work, too. They go swimming, boating, take hikes, and participate in other recreational activities.

In addition, the Girl Scouts set up a trial "Language Camp" near Washington, D. C., last year. Under the guidance of a trained French teacher, the Scouts spent a month in their camp and used only French in their everyday conversation.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

He sent a poem to an editor and wrote: "Let me know at once whether you will use it, as I have other irons in the fire." In a few days the editor replied: "Remove irons. Insert poem."

Some of our leaders think the best way to cure inflation is for the government to take so much of our incomes in taxes we won't be able to pay high prices.

Witness: "I think..."  
Lawyer: "We don't care what you think, what we want to know is what you know."  
Witness: "If you don't want to know what I think, I may as well leave the stand. I can't talk without thinking. I'm not a lawyer."

Boss: "You should have been here at nine o'clock."  
New Employee: "Why, what happened?"

"Waiter call the manager. Honestly, I've never seen anything as tough as this steak."  
"Well, you will, sir, if I call the manager."

Lady: "Have you been offered work?"  
Tramp: "Only once, madam. Outside of that I've had nothing but kindness."

A California woman rancher says she has the biggest lemon in the world on her place. And what does he say?



"... and then it goes on to say, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that...'"

## Study Guide

### Agriculture

1. Give some examples of the extent to which farm prices have fallen from their high points of one or two years ago.
2. Why are Republican leaders worried about the present trend of these prices?
3. Compare what has happened to the farmer's income with what has happened to his expenses.
4. About how large a portion of the consumer's food dollar does the farmer receive?
5. Briefly explain the meaning of "parity" as applied to farm prices.
6. About how many dollars' worth of farm products does the U. S. government now hold as a result of its price support program?
7. Present some of the arguments that are given for and against government support of farm prices.

### Discussion

Do you think the federal government should or should not support farm prices at fairly high levels? Why or why not?

### Netherlands

1. How does the Netherlands drain water from that part of its land below sea level?
2. How did young people help out in the recent flood disaster?
3. What steps are the Dutch taking to acquire new farm land?
4. What other problems, besides the flood, have the Dutch had to face in the past 15 years?
5. How do the people of the Netherlands make a living for themselves?
6. What kind of a government do they have?
7. How are the Dutch working to achieve European unity?

### Discussion

1. Would you be in favor of giving the Netherlands more U. S. aid in case she needs it to keep her economy on an even keel? Why, or why not?
2. Do you or do you not think it would be desirable for our country and the Dutch to trade on a free basis without tariff barriers in the manner that the Netherlands and some of her neighbors do? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. How do income tax payments of 1952 compare with those of 1913?
2. What two issues are the cause of disagreement between Iran's Shah and Mohammed Mossadegh?
3. What suggestion on U. S. trade policies did Henry Ford II make recently? What are the arguments for and against such a proposal?
4. Why are the Dutch proud of their Queen?
5. For what purpose was the Fund for the Republic set up by the Ford Foundation?
6. Who is Sinclair Weeks? Briefly describe the government department which he heads.

### Pronunciations

Ijssel—'jūsl  
Juliana—jū'li-an'ah  
Maastricht—mā-lahn'  
Wilhelmina—vil'hel-mē'nah  
Zuyder Zee—zi'der zā'

### References

"The Remaining Farm Problem," *Business Week*, September 13, 1952. Background material, presented shortly before the Presidential election.  
"For Lower Food Prices," *Newsweek*, February 23, 1953. An interview with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson.  
"Are U. S. Farmers Really in Trouble?" *U. S. News & World Report*, February 27, 1953.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) deceit and trickery; 2. (a) prediction; 3. (b) sorrowful; 4. (b) upheld; 5. (c) overlook or excuse; 6. (d) angry dispute; 7. (c) predicament; 8. (a) wicked.

# Farm Prices

(Concluded from page 1)

of early 1951, to about 30 cents at the start of the present year.

One of the worst tumbles has been in cattle prices. In the spring of 1951, cattle sold for about \$30 per hundred pounds. Early this year they were bringing roughly \$20. Many farmers and ranchers bought cattle last year, fed and fattened them, and then had to sell them for less money per animal than they originally paid.

There are numerous reasons for the drop in farm prices. In some cases our sales to foreign countries have declined. On cattle, last year's drought had considerable effect. By reducing the supply of feed, it forced many farmers and ranchers to market their animals. Stockyards were thus overloaded with cattle and the prices went down. Prices probably would have dropped considerably even if there had been no drought, since our supply of cattle had become very large by 1952.

Republicans are worried about the problem of declining agricultural prices. If farm income continues to fall, farmers may blame the present administration. The Republicans are quick to point out, however, that the drop began *before* they came into power.

*How serious is the farmers' present financial condition?*

This is a hard question to answer, because the farmers differ so widely among themselves. Some are still doing well. Others—such as those who bought cattle on borrowed money and then had to sell them at a loss—are in trouble.

Generally speaking, the farmers are not in desperate circumstances. Nevertheless, their average income has dropped by about 11 per cent in the last year, while their expenses have fallen by only 2 per cent. Measured in terms of what their incomes will buy, 1952 was the American farmers' second poorest year in the last decade (the poorest having been 1950).

Unfortunately, the drop in farm incomes has not been matched by an equal decline in what the American people pay—as consumers—for farm products. The grocery shopper had to pay more for food in 1952 than in 1951, but the farmer got less.

During the early part of 1951, the farmers themselves were getting about half of every dollar that the American people spent on food. The rest went to "middlemen"—meat packers, millers, shippers, wholesalers, grocers, and so on. At present, it is estimated, the farmer gets only 45 cents out of each "food dollar."

Farmers complain bitterly about this situation. They say:

"Everybody blames us for high food prices. At present, however, we are not even getting a fair share of the nation's total income. If food prices are too high, the blame should be put on the middlemen. They now get the largest slice out of the food dollar, and their 'take' is increasing while ours is growing smaller."

The middlemen reply:

"We do an essential job. There are many necessary steps between the cow and the hamburger, or between wheat in the farmer's truck and bread on the table. These we perform. Over the last few years, our expenses have been rising. We must pay more

for labor and equipment. Our charges, in view of these facts, are not excessive."

There is no likelihood that this dispute will come to an end any time soon.

*What is the government's role in connection with farm prices?*

For many years the federal government has sought to protect the farmers against low incomes. During the great depression of the 1930's, when surpluses of grain and other products were keeping agricultural prices at disastrously low levels, Uncle Sam encouraged farmers to reduce their output. Special payments were made to those who complied with federal crop-limitation programs.

In World War II, when we and our

items—including wool, honey, and dairy products—at levels ranging from 60 to 90 per cent of parity. Prices of still other commodities can be supported at any level up to 90 per cent of parity, if the Secretary of Agriculture decides that such action is desirable.

Uncle Sam stands ready to buy certain kinds of farm goods—such as dairy products—at their support levels. On several items—wheat for example—the government operates a loan program. It offers to lend the farmer enough money to equal the price of his wheat at the support level. Later he can either repay this loan or let the government have his wheat—depending on whether the regular market price is above or below the loan price.

*Should the government support farm prices at all?*

Farmers generally answer this question as follows:

"Yes. We have no control over the prices of our products. If the government didn't help us, we might be forced to sell wheat, corn, cotton, dairy goods, and other items at disastrously low levels.

"There are millions of farm people. If prosperous, they are good customers for practically every industry in America. But if agricultural incomes are low, the farmers will have to spend less. Business conditions are likely to become poor, especially in those areas where farm families make up a high percentage of the buying public. It is widely believed that low farm incomes helped bring on the great depression which began in 1929."

Many people, though, are skeptical about farm price supports. They argue:

"When the government acts to keep farm prices at a fairly high level, it thereby maintains high prices on food, cotton goods, and many other items that the American consumer must buy. Why should our federal government spend the taxpayer's money on price-support programs which, in the long run, boost our cost of living?

"Farmers contend that the middleman's profits are chiefly responsible for the high prices of food and various other supplies. It is true that middlemen's charges contribute to our soaring cost of living, but so do the prices that the farmers receive."

The farm price problem, because of its importance, will receive much attention.



WOULD FARM PRICES topple if government price supports were removed? It is widely felt that they would. Most leaders favor continued government assistance to farmers. The debate is over how much aid should be given, and what kind.

allies needed great quantities of food and fiber, our government urged the farmers to produce as much as possible, and it guaranteed high prices for what they raised. Actually, keeping farm prices high during wartime wasn't much of a problem. Heavy demand took care of this matter in most cases.

Sometime after the war, however, farmers once more became worried about falling prices, so the government undertook to protect them. Now in effect is a price-support system that is scheduled to continue through 1954 at least. Here, in brief, is how it works:

The government keeps watch on the relationship between *actual* farm prices and a price level known as *parity*. This *parity* is supposed to be the level at which the prices of farm goods are in proper balance with the farmer's expenses. It is determined through a complicated series of mathematical calculations.

In general, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is required to guarantee that the farmers will receive at least 90 per cent of the parity price for their corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat. It must support the prices of numerous additional

Are any farm prices now low enough that the government must actively support them?

Yes. Lately the federal government has been keeping dairy prices at 90 per cent of parity by purchasing 1½ million dollars' worth of butter, cheese, and dried milk *every day*. Market prices of corn, cotton, peanuts, and wheat have been low enough in recent months to call for government supports under the loan system. Cattle prices have not yet been supported, but the Department of Agriculture has recently been considering plans to help the cattle raisers in certain ways.

By outright purchases of farm goods, and by accepting grain and other products under loan agreements, Uncle Sam acquires vast stockpiles of food and other materials. He now has nearly 1½ billion dollars' worth. It is hard to dispose of these surpluses. If sold on the market here in the United States, they drive prices down. Efforts are being made, however, to work out ways of sending sizable quantities of the supplies to needy peoples abroad. Some have already been used for that purpose, and for school lunches here at home.

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

- The communists demonstrate their *guile* (gile) at every turn. (a) shrewdness and cleverness (b) deceit and trickery (c) weakness and insecurity (d) gall and high-handedness.
- The Senator's *prognostication* (prōg-nōs-tīh-kā'shūn) was correct. (a) prediction (b) decision (c) answer (d) definition.
- Nancy's mother listened to her *doleful* (dōlē'fūll) story. (a) witty (b) sorrowful (c) interesting (d) tiresome.
- The witness *corroborated* (kōr-ōb-ō-rā'tēd) the man's story. (a) denied (b) upheld (c) laughed at (d) disagreed with.
- The instructor did not *condone* (kōn-dōn') disobedience. (a) punish (b) pretend to notice (c) overlook or excuse (d) recognize.
- The man ran away from the *altercation* (āl-tēr-kā'shūn). (a) bad wreck (b) fire (c) flood (d) angry dispute.
- The disagreement created a *quandary* (kwōn'dū-rē). (a) funny scene (b) tragedy (c) predicament (d) riot.
- The group supported a *pernicious* (pūr-nish'ūs) doctrine. (a) wicked (b) worthless (c) harmless (d) silly.



## SPORTS

ALL sixteen major league baseball teams are now getting ready for the 1953 season. The players are limbering up throwing arms and sharpening batting eyes in spring training camps. Ten teams are training in Florida, three are in Arizona, and two are in California. One club—the Pittsburgh Pirates—is going through its drills in Havana, Cuba.

The annual spring-training season, running from about the first of March until the middle of April, has two main purposes. It gives the players a chance to get into good physical condition after the winter's lay-off. And it affords the managers the opportunity to look over new players and decide upon the strongest line-up.

For the rookies, spring training means the chance to make good, to win a place on a big-league team. Yet, of the dozens who try out, only a few succeed each year. Most return to the minor leagues for further training.

Most of last year's outstanding rookies were pitchers. Joe Black of the Brooklyn Dodgers helped pitch his team to a pennant. Hoyt Wilhelm of the New York Giants had the best pitching record in the National League. Harry Byrd of the Philadelphia Ath-



**PLAY BALL!** The season will soon be under way. Big leaguers are now in southern training camps. The machine above is an automatic pitcher, so that pitchers need not wear out their arms during long batting practice sessions.

letics, a strong-armed right-hander, was one of the top rookies of 1952.

This season the outstanding newcomers may turn out to be shortstops. Several teams are boasting new players at this position, though it is too early now to tell how they will pan out.

Young Bill Hunter is expected to solve the shortstop problem for the St. Louis Browns. Hunter made a fine record last year with Fort Worth in the Texas League.

Another young shortstop who has been outstanding in the minor leagues is Daryl Spencer of the New York Giants. The 23-year-old native of Wichita, Kansas, hit .294 for Minneapolis last season.

Another promising young shortstop is Harvey Kuenn of the Detroit Tigers. Kuenn was an all-round athlete at the University of Wisconsin. He has a strong arm and looks like a hitter.

Of course, some player who hitherto has attracted little attention may turn out to be the "rookie of the year." That frequently happens. It is one of the things which makes big-league baseball such an interesting game to follow.



**OPPONENTS** but not enemies. President Eisenhower smiles with Democrat Adlai Stevenson, who lost the election last November, after the two lunched together at the White House. Both men hope that debate over government issues will be carried on constructively by the members of their parties.

### Senator Douglas' Views

## Role of Democrats

WITH the Republicans in power in our national government for the first time in 20 years, the Democrats now make up the opposition party. How will the Democrats conduct themselves? We cannot be sure, for there are many differences among members of the minority party.

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois recognizes the need for wise action by his Democratic Party. In an article in *The New York Times Sunday Magazine*, Senator Douglas recently set down his ideas on fair play in government. What Mr. Douglas has to say deserves serious study by all Americans. So we are presenting a digest of his article in the remaining paragraphs.

The role of the minority party is almost as important as that of the majority. The opposition can play an extremely constructive role—or it can play a negative and destructive one.

We Democrats must put the interests of the nation ahead of narrow partisan advantage. The interests which all of us Americans have in common, regardless of party, are far more important than the matters upon which we may differ. If we Democrats keep close to our hearts the common needs for peace, prosperity, and justice, we cannot go far wrong. In more specific terms, I believe that the members of my party in Congress should:

1. Support the new Administration vigorously when we believe it is right.

2. Be tolerant and understanding when our opponents make minor mistakes. Since we Democrats have made our own share of mistakes on occasion, we know how unfair a continuous snapping at the heels of an Administration can be.

3. When we believe the Republican Party and the Administration to be in serious error, we should speak out vigorously in opposition. But in doing so, we should refrain from attacking the motives or character of the President, or of our opponents. We should address ourselves solely to the wisdom of the step in question.

In criticizing the proposals and the acts of the new Administration, we should try to come up with some constructive alternative proposals of our own. An opposition fails in its duty

if it concentrates entirely upon the bad features of a given policy, without also considering the good and suggesting a superior substitute.

Constructive criticism is helpful, since it brings into the open interests and points of view which the drafters of policy frequently neglect. To the degree that it is sound, criticism either compels modifications in the original proposal, or leads to changes for the better. But it is important that all such criticisms be offered in good spirit so that our nation may become more truly a fraternity and not be divided into bitterly hostile camps. For in the latter way lies only ruin for ourselves and for our country.

President Eisenhower apparently believes in a strong program of collective security and in the vigorous co-operation of the free world to check communist aggression. Judging by past votes, however, numerous Republican senators and representatives do not share his convictions. If opposition develops now, the President is going to need the help of Democrats in order to put his policies into effect. Happily, I think this help will be forthcoming.

Finally, I deeply believe that we shall have to find better ways to keep alive and strong the basic spirit of our democracy. While vigilant to protect our nation's security against real dangers, we must also cherish the spirit of free inquiry, fair procedures, and friendly tolerance toward controversy and new ideas.



SENATOR Paul A. Douglas

## Monthly Test

**NOTE TO TEACHERS:** This test covers the issues of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER* dated February 9, 16, 23, and March 2. The answer key appears in the March 9 issue of *The Civic Leader*.

**Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

**DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS:** In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. President Eisenhower and his advisers believe that our new policy toward Formosa will (a) result in full-scale war between Russia and communist China; (b) lead to the beginning of World War III; (c) relieve the pressure against United Nations forces in Korea; (d) end the Korean war within three months.

2. President Eisenhower has suggested that the state governments take increased responsibility for passing laws on (a) rent control and conservation; (b) national defense and foreign policy; (c) interstate commerce and weather forecasting; (d) agricultural price supports and aviation regulation.

3. A difficult question that the Philippine government has had to face is the problem of (a) a declining population; (b) bearing its share of NATO expenses; (c) defending itself against persistent and long-continued Russian attacks; (d) land reform.

4. One of Israel's big problems is to (a) set up a democratic form of government; (b) encourage Jews in all parts of the world to come to the new land; (c) persuade the United Nations to take over her international debts; (d) establish peaceful relations with her Arab neighbors.

5. Before our states can assume greater governmental responsibility, it is generally agreed that they must be (a) required to hold continuous lawmaking sessions; (b) given great financial support by the national government; (c) organized into large regional associations; (d) better organized and equipped.

6. The Supreme Court has ruled in several cases that control over lands "lying seaward of the ordinary low-water mark" belongs to (a) the individual states; (b) the U. S. government; (c) the Federal Power Commission; (d) an international agency of the United Nations.

7. The rapidly increasing population of Israel has (a) brought great prosperity to the nation; (b) tended to keep living standards low; (c) prevented the preparation of land for agricultural purposes; (d) encouraged the government to demand additional territory from Iran.

8. The major aim of our economic assistance to the Philippine government is to (a) promote higher standards of living among the Filipinos; (b) build up a large Philippine army and navy; (c) develop the large uranium resources located there; (d) help the Hukbalahaps gain representation in the government.

9. An important feature of Eisenhower's foreign policy is to (a) replace all American forces in Korea with native troops; (b) demand that NATO forces in Europe be doubled in size by 1954; (c) keep the enemy guessing what our next move may be; (d) launch a full-scale invasion of the Chinese mainland.

10. President Eisenhower plans to (a) give substantial amounts of foreign aid only to nations who assume their own share of the anti-Soviet defense burden; (b) stop spending money to aid foreign nations; (c) double U. S. spending for foreign aid next year; (d) provide U. S. aid only to nations in North and South America.

11. President Eisenhower has urged Congress to (a) retain Hawaii as a territory; (b) give Hawaii its independence; (c) grant statehood to Hawaii; (d) provide special aids to Hawaiian industries.

(Concluded on page 8)

## Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

12. The chief source of livelihood for people in Israel is \_\_\_\_\_

13. Senator Holland and a group of nine other southern lawmakers are asking Congress for an amendment to the Constitution that would do away with \_\_\_\_\_ taxes.

14. The two U. S. foreign policy leaders who recently returned from conferences with European officials are John Foster Dulles and \_\_\_\_\_

15. The election of Bao Dai is regarded as a hopeful turning point of the struggle against communism in the country of \_\_\_\_\_

16. Name the African country, for many years a subject of bitter controversy between Britain and Egypt, whose people are now preparing to choose their own lawmakers for the first time.

17. Russia recently severed diplomatic relations with \_\_\_\_\_

18. Name the city in the United States that has no self-rule and no representation in Congress.

19. At the request of the \_\_\_\_\_, the United States controls the Carolines, the Marianas, and the Marshalls, Pacific island groups.

20. The states most concerned over the control of underseas oil reserves are Louisiana, California, and \_\_\_\_\_

21. Name the republic that gained its independence from the United States in 1946.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

22. Charles E. Wilson

23. Henry Cabot Lodge

24. Matthew Ridgway

25. Clare Boothe Luce

26. Herbert Brownell

27. David Ben-Gurion

A. U. S. Ambassador to France

B. U. S. Attorney General

C. Secretary of Defense

D. U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations

E. Premier of Israel

F. U. S. Ambassador to Italy

G. Commander of NATO forces

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

28. The young man behaved *impeccably*. (a) improperly; (b) shabbily; (c) faultlessly; (d) carelessly.

29. Communism should be checked in its *incipient* stage. (a) final; (b) beginning; (c) dangerous; (d) weakest.

30. The class was *exuberant* over the performance of its representative. (a) upset and angry; (b) confident; (c) worried and tense; (d) excited and elated.

31. The decision was reached in a *perfunctory* manner. (a) bitter and unjust; (b) decisive; (c) strained; (d) careless and indifferent.

32. *Ingenuity* is essential in a successful foreign policy. (a) loyalty; (b) perseverance; (c) skill and intelligence; (d) patience.

33. The action of our government was *pondered* throughout the world. (a) carefully studied; (b) widely approved; (c) disapproved; (d) discussed.

## Careers for Tomorrow

### In the Field of Modeling

**G**LAMOROUS, but hard! Perhaps that is the quickest way to describe a career in modeling. The majority of young women who enter this field do not appear on covers of magazines or make big salaries. But there are quite a few reasonably good jobs available.

Those who succeed must work hard and must keep themselves in the best possible physical condition. A young woman need not be beautiful, but she must be attractive, have a good figure, and possess grace and personality.

Modeling has two major branches—photographic and live modeling. The first, as the name indicates, includes posing for the photographs used in magazines, catalogues, newspapers, advertising folders, and so forth.

Live modeling includes work at fashion shows, for fashion movies, or for television programs. It also includes posing for artists who make sketches for illustrations.

Modeling is thought of chiefly in connection with work in the showing of dresses, suits, and coats. But young women in this field also display shoes and jewelry, pose for advertisements of such products as washing machines and automobiles, and are the subjects of the illustrations used with magazine stories.

A model who works for a store will earn about \$40 a week to start. After a year she may earn from \$45 to \$50 a week. Her top salary will probably be about \$60 to \$75 a week, though

she may earn as much as \$100 a week.

Models who do photographic work are paid by the hour, and their total earnings depend upon their popularity. Beginners make about \$5 an hour, reasonably popular models make \$15 an hour, and the exceptional model may be paid as much as \$25 an hour. Photographic models must use part of their salaries to build up wardrobes for their work. Models who are employed by manufacturers and department stores do not have this problem.

Most opportunities for models are found chiefly in the larger cities—particularly in the centers of advertising and fashion such as New York, Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago, and the cities of California.

Young women who want to go into this field should attend one of the schools for models. These, too, are located only in the larger cities. Before enrolling, a young woman should be sure that the school is a reliable one.

The course covers from 8 to 10 weeks. It includes the study of grooming, make-up, diet and health, posture, movement, and the techniques required for different phases of the work.

In the larger cities, students interested in this work can talk to personnel officers in department stores or in modeling agencies. In smaller towns, a buyer in a women's specialty shop or department store may have information about schools and openings in nearby cities.



THERE ARE not a great many good modeling jobs available, so study the field and your qualifications carefully before entering it.

There are a few opportunities for men who wish to make their careers in modeling. The best information on these opportunities can be obtained from modeling agencies.

Three trips across the Atlantic every day may be the schedule for the new jet which a British airline is building. Carrying 150 passengers, the plane will be one of the largest ever built.

In 1952 Americans earned more than ever before. The total income for all wage earners was \$268½ billion—\$14 billion more than in 1951. Only farmers' earnings failed to increase.

Swiss climbers plan to use helicopters in their next attempt to conquer Mr. Everest, the world's highest known peak. The copters won't lift the climbers, but will carry supplies to the main camp base.

## Historical Backgrounds - - Aid to Farmers

**G**OVERNMENT aid to the American farmer, so often debated these days, began more than 300 years ago. King James I of England probably started it in 1622 when he paid colonial farmers for growing mulberry trees and breeding silkworms.

Throughout the colonial period, in fact, the British Parliament and the local governments paid subsidies to farmers for the production of cotton, hemp, flax, and sheep.

This early agricultural aid was, however, not a carefully planned program. The main purpose was to help the farmer get started in a new country, by supplying seed for planting first crops and animals for stocking the farm. Once started, the farmer was expected to take care of himself. He usually did so—by hard work.

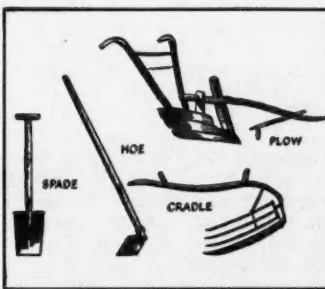
George Washington, as our first President after we won independence from the British, laid down the principle that aid to agriculture should be made a regular program of the federal government. In his last message to Congress, on December 7, 1796, Washington urged that funds be allocated for help to the farmer. In a growing nation, Washington said, the primary importance of agriculture to national and individual welfare becomes more and more apparent.

Congress did little with Washington's proposal, however, and it took a long time for a government program to develop. State and county farm societies, organized by the farmers themselves, were the big means of improving the position of agriculture in the

early 1800's. By exchanging knowledge and ideas, the farmers in these societies helped one another.

Congress made its first specific appropriation for agricultural purposes in 1839. The sum of \$1,000 was set aside for use by the Commissioner of Patents, who then handled agricultural administration. The commissioner used only \$125.40 of his budget in the first year. This was used to buy and distribute seeds and to collect statistics on farm production.

Two big steps were taken in 1862. First, Congress established a regular Department of Agriculture, although its secretary did not acquire cabinet rank until 1889. Second, Congress passed the first Land Grant Act which gave large tracts of land to the States.



FARMERS received certain types of government aid as far back as colonial times, when hand tools like these were in use. As agriculture has become more complex, however, government assistance has greatly increased.

Sale of the land provided funds to endow agricultural colleges—which have played such a great part in developing and improving modern methods of farming.

The emphasis on government help, from the beginning of our country to the end of World War I, was almost always on production—how to get bigger crop yields. A few agricultural economists noted the need for better marketing of the crops from time to time, but little action was taken. After the first World War, however, foreign markets for farm goods dropped sharply. Prices fell. Agricultural depression began. The farmer looked to the government for help.

During the 1920's, laws were passed to extend credit to the farmer. The Federal Farm Board was set up in 1929 to promote the sale of farm products. In 1930 Congress named an agricultural committee to study foreign markets in which the American farmer might find additional customers.

Farm depression, nevertheless, continued. Year after year, farmers produced more than they could sell. So, under President Roosevelt in 1933, a new method of dealing with the problem was tried. In return for cutting his acreage, the farmer was given cash benefits by the federal government.

Farmers still are receiving federal assistance to provide them with a "fair" income. Both parties favor such assistance, although Democrats and Republicans alike differ over the kind and amount of aid which should be given (see page 1 article).